BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

,322—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1882.

SHIPPING.

LAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...O ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, ...ALTAIR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ...US, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
...HAY	3983	900	W. M. Robbie.	7th April
...E	5032	1000	G. F. Cates ..	14th ,,
...HET	2663	450	C. Fraser	21st ,,
...CAN	3429	550	J. H. Chapman.	28th ,,
...ETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell..	5th May.
...DE	4100	700	E. J. Edmond	12th ,,
...VA	3959	450	G. Scrivener ..	19th ,,
...US	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th ,,

Tuesday.

...HARA	2932	600	J. Reeves	30th May.
...HILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt ..	6th June.
...HGAR	2921	450	R. G. Murray..	13th ,,
...ONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown ...	20th ,,
...A	3143	600	W. E. Bruce...	27th ,,

...h leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, ...n the day of sailing.

...rs are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ...ICK, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every ... Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to Lon... at Plymouth. By the others Passengers ...els at Suez.

...ckets are now issued at reduced rates as under: ...ONTHS—From date of departure to that of

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	850	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1000
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 650	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
VERONA.....	3116 600	E. Ashdown.....	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 3rd, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.	To Marseilles.
I Class ..R 500 } Including	I Class ..R 520 } Including
II do..... 340 } wines.	II do..... 350 } wines.
III do..... 140 } Without food.	III do..... 145 } Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Monday, 1st May, 1882.
GIAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R	95	Brighton Route R	80	
,, ,, II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples, I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
,, ,, II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA."

2,000 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES on the 15th May, 1882.

THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, 4th April, 1882. Agent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	..G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	..G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.
s. s. HELIOS	..C. Lauricich	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	..G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at a moderate price) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	..Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400 ..	280 ..	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said) ..	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. LAZARICH, 2,000 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd May, 1882.
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 3rd, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE following three steamers:—

DAPHNE, appointed to sail on the 8th April.
VORWAERTS, do. do. 8th May.
ORION, (new) do. do. 8th June.

Will call at BRINDISI, and perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, March 13, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
SPEKE HALL.....	W. Brand.	2,700	400	about 12th April.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verril..	4,100	500	,, 27th ,,
WISTOW HALL....	T. Collin..	2,700	400	,, 17th May.
RYDAL HALL.....	G. Lloyd..	2,700	400	,, 17th, June.
SPEKE HALL.....	W. Brand.	2,700	400	,, 15th July.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.
These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.
The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
23, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. INDIA, 2,500 Tons, 500 H.P.
BOMBAY TO LONDON *VIA* NAPLES OR MARSEILLES.

THIS steamer will sail as above on the 13th May.

Fare to Naples or Marseilles ..Rs. 400
,, to London *viâ* Naples or Marseilles.. .. .. ,, 500

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.
The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.
As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.
For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 9, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

S. S. ARMENIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHA[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain A. Hay, sails on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 14th May.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 11th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 1,984 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 11th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on FRIDAY, 7th April, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Bombay, 5th April, 1882. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. IOLANI FOR TRIESTE & VENICE, sailing about 14th inst.
S. S. ALLEGHANY FOR HAVRE, sailing about 20th inst.

THESE steamers have comfortable accommodation for a few passengers on reasonable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. LISMORE, 2,716 tons, nct. This fine Steamer will sail on the 10th instant, and has first-rate accommodation for twenty first class passengers. Is expected to make the voyage in 25 days. For passage apply to

LANG, MUIR & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE HALL LINE Steamer "SPEKE HALL," Captain W. Brand, will sail positively on 15th April for Liverpool. There are only a few berths now vacant. Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., KING, KING & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1882.

CLAN LINE.

THE following sailings have been fixed:—

	Tons.			
CLAN MURRAY ..	2,100	for Marseilles, about		8th inst.
CLAN LAMONT ..	2,100	,, Liverpool	,,	20th ,,
CLAN GORDON ..	2,200	,, Liverpool	,,	15th prox.
CLAN ALPINE ..	2,100	,, London	,,	15th ,,
CLAN MACLEAN ..	2,400	,, Liverpool	,,	31st ,,

Passage money to Marseilles .....Rs. 400
,, to London or Liverpool .....,, 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS.	PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

BY special arrangement, TREACHER and Co. import direct from the shippers supplies of this favourite SPIRIT, which they confidently recomended.

Quarts .....per doz. Rs. 17
Pints..... do. ,, 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS, of
Chlorate of Potash,
Chlorate of Potash and Borax,
Soda Mint or Neutralising Tablets,
Bicarbonate of Potash,
Bicarbonate of Soda,
Chloride of Ammonium,
Chloride of Ammonium and Borax,
Salicylate of Soda, and
Bisulphate of Quinine.

FELLOWS' COMP. SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.) BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

ASBESTOS ROOFING and LIQUID PAINTS are the purest, finest, and most durable Paints ever made for structural purposes. These paints have been adopted by the U. S. Government, and are in use all over the world.
Asbestos roofing with fire-proof coating, at Rs. 13 per 100 square feet.

Asbestos Brown roof paint ..		..Rs. 3-4 per gallon.
,,	Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red roof paints.....	,, 4-0 ,,
,,	Mill board	,, 0-14 as. per lb.
,,	Rope packing	,, 1-12 ,, ,,
,,	Wick ,, ..	,, 2-0 ,, ,,

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents for H. W. Johns Manf'g & Co., New York.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the Bill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of [illegible] showing every Railway station on the [illegible] annas. Indian postage [illegible] every month at

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

HERR J. SCHMUCK
begs to announce a
GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12,
When he will be kindly assisted by Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.

Price of Admission, one Rupee.
A few seats will be Reserved at Rs. 2.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TO LET, for 4 months, from the 1st of May, on the sea side of the Marine Lines, a furnished House, Rs. 175 per mensem. Apply to

Wm. WATSON & Co.
23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to or having CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of the late SURGEON A. R. CAMPBELL, I.M.D., are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be admitted.

C. E. P. SIMPSON, Major,
1st Worcester Regt.,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Neemuch, April 6th, 1882.

JUST RECEIVED.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
PENKNIVES,
Price Rs. 5.

GERMAN SILVER Handle, engraved and electroplated, for Blades, in leather Pull-off cases by Mappin Brothers.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SPARKLING VIN VITÆ.

REFRESHING, LIFE-GIVING, EXHILARATING, NON-ALCOHOLIC.

A FAVOURITE BEVERAGE of the day, forms a delicious drink at all times and for all ages.
Per dozen, Rs. 2-0; per case of two dozens, Rs. 4-8.
Special terms to Hotels, Refreshment-rooms, and Merchants.
☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Book-sellers and Stationers of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR ALL PEOPLE.

SPECIAL BROWN WINDSOR AND HONEY SOAP TABLETS.

CAN be used by all classes of people, being cheap, economical, and made of best materials and perfumes, per ...ent Tablets 14 As.
SPECIALLY PREPARED BY E. RIM...
FOR
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
☞ Each Tablet is stamped with our Name, without which NONE IS GENUINE.

GENUINE DALMATIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects. It is superior to any other preparation sold as "Insect Destroying Powder."
Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.
☞ Can also be had of Messrs. Cooper & Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S COD LIVER OIL EMULSION with Lacto Phosphate of Lime, possessing the combined properties of Cod-liver Oil and Lacto Phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for Wasting Diseases, is palatable to taste, and perfectly free from the disagreeable smell of the Cod-liver Oil. Delicate Patients and Children take it without the least repugnance. Per Bottle Re. 1.
☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEDOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEVER FAILING PULMONIC BALM.—A never failing Remedy for Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., is a mild and safe Preparation of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Per Bottle As. 8 and Re. 1.
☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON AND Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. have adopted the only safeguard, *i.e.*, by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.
Sold in bottles
at As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S "LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.
Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.
Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.
Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.
Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap.	Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S TRUNKS, BAGS, & DRESSING CASES.

	Rupees.
TRUNKS, OVERLAND—	
Iron Frames, bound and covered with stout Japanned canvas, from 27 to 36 inches in length	22 to 27
Ditto, superior quality, from 33 to 36 inches do.	50 to 60
Solid Leather, Brass rivetted, Brass corner pieces, best finish throughout	60 to 90
TRUNKS, IRON—	
Scarborough, Grained Oak, very strong, from 24 to 30 inches in length	14 to 25
Southport, Brass "patent-safety" fastenings binding the lid closely down the whole length of the Trunk, making same very secure, 21 to 30 inches in length	18 to 30
CABIN BAGS—	
Stout Japanned Canvas, opening at the top, has enclosures for Boots, Slippers, &c., and a tray for Linen, very handy	34 to 40
PORTMANTEAUX—	
Solid Leather, best quality and workmanship, 22 to 27 inches long	36 to 50
Ditto with expanding top and straps, 24 inches long	44 to 48
Basil Leather, very good and stron , 22 to 27 inches long	22 to 30
Tan Canvas, leather bound, 22 to 27 inches long	19 to 25
BAGS—	
Hand Travelling Tan Canvas opening wide, well finished, with good serviceable locks	14 to 25
Hand Travelling Morocco or Russia leather, well finished with outside pocket	14 to 36
BAGS, GLADSTONE—	
Collapsing, when not full, Tan Canvas	22 to 34
Ditto in plain Hide or Black Leather	30 to 50
BAGS, LADIES'—	
Hand Travelling, in Morocco or Russia Leather, well finished with silk or calf linings, opening wide	10 to 30
Hand Travelling, with outside pocket	20 to 40
Ditto with Nickel mounts, very handsome	20 to 40
BAGS, COURIER OR MONEY—	
Tan Canvas, with the latest improvements in locks and straps, outside pockets	7 to 12
Morocco ditto ditto ditto	7 to 15
AIR TIGHT CASES—	
Best stout Japanned Tin, Brass bolts, good locks, for Uniforms, &c.	18 to 34
HAT CASES—	
Leather, Japanned or Tanned Canvas	11 to 15
HAT COMPENDIUMS—	
Leather, &c., with space for collars, &c.	27 to 30
DRESSING BAGS—	
"Acme Bag," fitted for Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, so constructed that fittings may be removed at pleasure, and when inserted may be so closed up that the Bag is useful as an ordinary travelling bag, with plated Nickel or Silver capped bottles, &c., Tan canvas cover	145 to 280
"Ne Plus ultra" Bag, fitted for Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, with toilet arrangements in a convenient outside pocket, readily accessible	75 to 115

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUN UMBRELLAS FOR THE HILLS OR MORNING WALK,

SPECIAL SHIPMENT FOR THE HOT SEASON.

Rs. as.	Rs. as.
FINE WHITE CAMBRIC, lined green with light natural Sticks, and Nicol Caps for closing, strong and durable 6 8	BEST DRAB LEVANTINE CLOTH, lined green, handsome natural Sticks, Crook or Crutch, fitted with the Burlington Nicol Cap for closing 8 8

The above are recommended for Servants in charge of Children during the Hot-weather.

CASH DISCOUNT—2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., THE OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL £250,000.

THIS Company is prepared to give estimates and to book orders for the supply of Machinery and Lamps upon the Brush system for lighting up Factories, Warehouses, Docks, Railway Stations, Streets, and Halls, &c.

By the Brush system any number of lights from 1 to 40, each of 2,000 candle power, or any number from 1 to 12, each of 6,000 candle power or a single light of 50,000 candle power can be produced from one dynamo-machine. The connecting wires may be extended over circuits of many miles, and it is claimed that economy, constancy, and simplicity are secured at a less cost than by any other system. This Company has also purchased the patent rights for the Lane Fox incandescent lamps, and are prepared to supply for domestic lighting these lamps from 10 candle power and upwards. These Lights are suitable for Messes, Private Houses, Bungalows, Palaces, Clubs, Hotels, Banks, and Business Offices, &c.

All enquiries to be addressed to the Managing Directors, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.
Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.
For Prices, &c., *see* Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..." Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	...Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LD.)	FRANCIS, Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	...Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart-row. POONA, 1, East-street.

OWING to the increased sales of our widely renowned watches and further late improvements in their mechanism we are enabled to revise our list of prices and offer to the public a

STERLING SILVER HUNTING WATCH
perfect in finish. Accurate time-keeper.

Rs. 30 ONLY.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.

In perfect plain cases to the most artistic design AT FROM Rs. 60.

GENTS GOLD WATCHES AT FROM RS. 80

OUR SPECIALITE IN WATCHES.

CRYSTAL CASE. KEYLESS GOLD LEVERS.

With Compensation Balance.
Never requires opening.
Unsurpassed for excellence of finish and reliability.
We especially recommend this watch to all who desire a really good and serviceable article.

Rs. 150, 170, 200, 250, 300.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, APRIL 6,
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF
HERR BANDMANN.
The greatest attraction of the season.
Complimentary Testimonial tendered to
HERR BANDMANN.
BY THE PARSEE STUDENTS OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

HAMLET.

HAMLET .. .. HERR BANDMANN.
OPHELIA .. MISS LOUISE BEAUDET.
QUEEN GERTRUDE .. MISS NELLIE FERGUSON.

Supported by the Students of the GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Booking Office at SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes (to hold 4) Rs. 16; Stalls, Rs. 4; Pit Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Students' Tickets at reduced prices to be had at the Gaiety Theatre from 9 A.M. to-day.

REMEMBER LAST NIGHT.
COMPANY STARTS FOR CHINA ON FRIDAY.

WANTED, for an outport, two EURASIAN CLERKS with a knowledge of accounts. Apply personally on THURSDAY, 6th April, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 5th April, 1882.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 7th and 8th instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
E. M. SLATER, Agent.
Bombay, 5th April, 1882.

TO LET, a nice OFFICE ROOM in the Fort suitable for a broker. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co., 17, Forbes-street. House & Estate Agents.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL at the rate of Rs. 50 per share is due on the 1st May next.
Shareholders are requested to make payment to the Bank of Bombay on or before that date.
by order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April, 1882. Secretaries & Managers.

THE only few REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO LET at MATHERAN.

Terrace Cottage for	..	..	..Rs. 600
Scott's Bungalow for	..	..	.. ,, 800
Walker's Bungalow	..	..	.. ,, 800
Rajasthan for	..	..	.. ,, 800
Calinmore for	..	..	.. ,, 800
Cama Cottage for	..	..	.. ,, 400
Underwood for	..	..	.. ,, 300
Fleetwood for	..	..	.. ,, 300
Conson Bungalow for	..	..	.. ,, 450
Craigilburn for	..	..	.. ,, 600
The Folly for	..	..	.. ,, 1,000
Keepsake for	..	..	.. ,, 300
Hill House for	..	..	.. ,, 500
Bella Vista for	..	..	.. ,, 400
Mary Lodge for	..	..	.. ,, 500
Flourence Lodge for	..	..	.. ,, 400
Wadia Lodge for	..	..	.. ,, 600
Forrest Lodge for	..	..	.. ,, 500

For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
23, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, furnished ROOMS in lower Colaba, rent only Rs. 30. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
23, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointments of Directors made by the Board.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th instant to 17th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co., Agents.
Bombay, April 4, 1882.

EASTER CARDS.

A LARGE and varied selection to choose from, each from As. 6 to Rs. 5.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, RAMPART-ROW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, to PURCHASE or take copy of Book of Instructions for West Patent Ice Machine. Apply "P. M.," care of this paper.

THE PHARMACY of MESSRS. B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church-gate-street, is open at ALL HOURS for the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions.

LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS.—Tiffins and Suppers, Re. 1 each. Liquors of the best quality unadulter

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

LONDON telegrams report no change in the prices of Government stocks. Exchange and Bar Silver are also the same.

Cotton in Liverpool was dull, and arrivals quiet, without change in quotations. Sales were 8,000 bales. American receipts were 9,000 bales; prices as before.

Our market here to-day has been very quiet, and but little business has been put through. Branch is still in demand at Rs. 228.

In other kinds we do not quote a reduction, but if business were offering, no doubt lower rates would be accepted.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in good demand to-day, and prices are rising. For 4 per cents. there were buyers for to-day at 100¾ without finding sellers. We hear of nothing doing in forward delivery. 4½ per cents. are without change.

In shares Bank of Bombay are higher and have been done at Rs. 675. Press and miscellaneous shares are firm. Bombay and Burmahs have been done at Rs. 3,450. Spinning shares, however, are weak, and in many cases 5 to 10 rupees lower.

Exchange we quote as follows :—

	Tel.	Demand.	3 months'.	4 months'.
Bank Bills....	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
	3 months'.		6 months'.	
Credits	1s. 8 9d.		1s 8 13-16d.	
Documents	1s. 8 21-32d.		1s. 8 27-32d.	
Francs.....	2174		2191	

There has been rather more inclination to buy bills to-day, and a fair amount of Bank Demand Drafts have been done for May delivery at 1 8⅛, and from 15th May till 15th June at the same rate. Three months' Credits have been done for May at 1 8 9-16. Quotations from Calcutta come unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—The rate for Cotton to Liverpool via Canal has declined to 31-3, but the low rate has brought out shippers, and as a consequence we close rather firmer via Cape. The County of Caithness has made further engagements for Cotton at 47-6 and 48-9, and the wooden ship Grampian has taken 46-3. There is a good demand for steam freight to Havire and a steamer to follow the Alleghany is re-letting at 37-6. The Inflexible also is loading at the same rate.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bombay Bank.....	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	775
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	all		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	3 do.		130
National Bank of India.	37,320	20	12½	2 do.	98

LAND COMPANIES.

Freire Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.....	1,750	2,000	2,000		24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	100	2,825	Rs. 30	795
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	21½

* For distribution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Sirocco, 1,347 tons, Captain J. M. Reid, for Marseilles, sailed yesterday, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lombard, 1,132 tons, Captain T. W. Huttons, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Schaldis, 1,322 tons, Captain H. P. Percival, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ben Voirlich, 983 tons, Captain F. Willies, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

THE steamer Brocadaile, 1,416 tons, Captain T. Reynolds, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE ship Alieve More, 1,068 tons, Captain H. B. Camby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (23rd Dec.) with a cargo of 2,413 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam yacht Banshee, 67 tons, Captain J. W. Wilkins, of the British North Borneo Provisional Association, Limited, arrived in harbour yesterday for water and boats. She is bound for Singapore.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg.- Major Hodder, Miss Ashburner, Mrs. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Davidson, Mr. N. J. Naidoo, and 27 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
5	Sliieve More	Comby	Liverpool, Dec. 23.
	Banshee (s).....	Wilkins	Plymouth, Jan. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
5	Ben Voirlich (s)..	Willies.....	Trieste and Venice.
	Schaldis (s)	Percival	Antwerp.
	Brocadaile (s)	Reynolds	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Sirocco (s)	Reid	Marseilles.
	Lombard (s)	Huttons	Dunkirk.
	Chanda (s).....	Russell	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Rome, to London, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 31 Socotra (s) ..... Mackerness. Madras, Mar. 27.
Apr. 1 Moray (s) ..... Tutton ..... Hong-kong, Mar. 18.
Aracan A pcar(s) Octavia (s) Hong-kong, Mar. 15.
Bancoora (s)..... Henderson .. Bombay, Mar. 22.

DEPARTURES.

March 31.—Steamers Pollace, Chindwara, Tibree. Ships Jhansi and Martin Scott.
April 1.—Steamer Maharani.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April. 2 Chinsura (s) .... Calcutta.
Pekin (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
3 Tibre (s) .... Calcutta.
Serapis .... Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

April 2 Tenasserim (s)..... ..... Trincomallee.
3 Pekin (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL

County of Caithness—500 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co. County of Dunfries—200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co.

Lismore (s)—200 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 150 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 116 bales cotton, Yuinbram Hemchund; 104 bales cotton, Oomapatee Vishvoonath; 105 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 400 bales wool Nursee Khuttow; 4,996¼ cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co; 135 bales hemp and 38 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 145 bales cotton twist waste and 38 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 82 bales cotton waste, Manoree Kurka; 110 bales rags, Canjee Megjee; 73 bales cotton, Jugjeewan Manoor; 82 bales cotton twist waste; 12 bales waste, Tockersee Jewraj; 21 bales cotton twist waste. Bhowanjee Chapsee; 800 cwts wheat, Mooljee Nursee; 1,002 cwts myrabolams, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Rodhara (s)—23 bales wool, Khutowmull Tolaram; 24 bales wool, Narrondas Mooljee; 1,050 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum; 630 cwts myrabolams, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 26 tons bones, Hudson and Co; 718 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum; 62 bales hemp, J. Hemraj; 44 bales cotton, Dewjee Jawahir; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bunnichand Fuckerchund.

Roumania (s)—76 bales cotton, Mettee Jaitta; 560 bales cotton, and 4,004¼ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 30 bales wool, Govindrumdas Toolseedass; 29 bales wool, Shawaldass Jairam; 260 cwts bedanuts, Lilladhur Purshotum; 2,460 cwts wheat, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 130 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 250 bales cotton and 50 bales wool, Cooper Landing and Co.

Sultana (s)—100 bales cotton, Oodhowjee Purmanund; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 800 cwts linseed, Vuinbulass Runchoordass; 1,008 cwts linseed, F. Mascarenhas and Co; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 5.0 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Inchrhona (s)—500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Speke Hall (s)—2,10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 150 bales cotton, John Marshall; 66 bales cotton, Jewaraj Jaitha; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,3854 cwts myrabolams Khimjee Luckmedass; 125 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Julia David (s)—2 cwts myro teeth and 3 cwts tortoise shell, Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy.

Wheatfield (s)—1,000 cwts linseed and 600 cwts gall, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 150 cwts coir yarn, Royzee Ameerchund; 67½ cwts ganza, Mahadeo Laximon; 163 cwts ginger, Hurridass Goculdass; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy.

Goa (s)—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Rome (s)—8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 10,0003 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co; 39 bales hides, Shaik Woomanally and Co; 22 bales hides, Mahamedjee and Co; 16 bales skins, Geo. Teil and Co; 12 bales skins, Shaik Poolay and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Allighany (s)—25 tons gambier, Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

John P. Best (s)—9,004½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Rigden (s)—2,001 cwts myrabolams and 1,607 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Codorton (s)—6,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

Bessie Morris (s)—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay (s)—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Daphne (s)—4004 cwts castorseed, R. Lupi and Co; 350 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Jolani (s)—270 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 745 bags pepper, The P. and O. Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Jolani (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 210 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy.

Daphne (s)—450 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Topaze (s)—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Cathay (s)—317 cwts coffee, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scotos (s)—2,000 cwts linseed, R. Spinner and Co.

Cathay (s)—125 slabs tin, The P. and O. Co.

Topaze (s)—270 cwts mowraflowr, Bhogeelall Lallchund.

FOR NEW YORK.

Rome (s)—2,460 slabs tin, The P. and O. Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Cathay (s)—1 bundle Silk and 15 cwts coffee, H. S. Missree; 3 cases silk, Aga Syed Mirza.

Daphne (s)—8 pots goldfish oil, H. S. Missree.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Verona (s)—100 bales cotton, Framjee Rustomjee Papa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Verona (s)—3 cwts betelnuts, 3½ cwts raisin, 2½ cwts almonds and 2½ cwts pastu, Jaffer Allarakia; 80 cwts olibanum, Ally Mahomed Hassam; 26½ cwts bedelum, Lalljee Mooljee; 193 cwts sharkins and Sabnauns, Mahomed Yahoo; 101 cwts horns and 50 cwts cloves, Yan Loong Hing; 113¼ cwts cloves and 105 bales cotton, Hirachund Amerchund; 50 bales twist, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 114 cwts brasbole, P. M. Rahimbhoy; 13¼ cases opium, Tata and Co; 43 chests opium, Jairazbhoy and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 2.

Sladen, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 3.

O'Brien, Surg. Major, on leave, from Nowgong.

APRIL 4.

Hunt, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Ahmednaggar.
Mignon, Major, 6th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.

APRIL 5.

Farquhar, Lieut., 13th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.
Scott, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Nagpore.
Fagan, Major, 2nd Cavalry, on leave from Ahmednuggar.
Gordon, Lieut., 19th Lancers, on leave.
Sim, Major, R. E., on leave, from Bangalore.
Elston, Lieut., 30th Madras N. I., on leave from Trichinopore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.

Shephard, Major, S. C., from leave, to Umballa.
Haydon, Captain, R. E., on leave, to Hrosch.
Hodder, Surg. Major, on duty, to Belgaum.
Warden, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Davison, Surg., on duty, to Dharwar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, April 5.

Capt. R. S. Brown has leave of absence from the 6th to 1 1th inst. inclusive.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER et and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system on application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 2, Rampart Row, 20th January, 1882.

A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY announces that, having received numerous solicitations, he has been again induced to pay a professional visit to this great city; but his stay will be limited, as important affairs demand his presence in Europe.

The superiority of his Spectacles, Eyeglasses, and Binoculars is so well known throughout India, that it is not necessary further to mention it. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the profession, and the success which has attended his treatment of numerous difficult and apparently hopeless cases of defective vision sufficiently guarantee his skill.

Mr. Menist may be consulted at the Establishment of his agents.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & CO.,
2, RAMPART-ROW.

Pamphlets containing testimonials free on application.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank)
BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting, Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

WALKER—March 31st, at Mahableshwar, the wife of J. W. Walker, C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIGGS—March 23rd, at Shillong, the wife of T. Hesketh Biggs, of a son.
KING—April 2nd, at Chetput Madras, the wife of Walter Gawen King, M. B., Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, of a son.
SCOBELL—March 29th, at St. Thomas' Parsonage, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Scobell, of a son.
WALKER—April 2nd, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Mr. William Walker, of a son.
WHITWELL—March 25th, at Khatmandoo, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. Whitewell, Residency Surgeon, Nepal, of a son.

MARRIAGE

BEADON—DIXON—March 23rd, at Calcutta, William Court Beadon, son of the late Sir Cecil Beadon, K. C. S. I., to Emily Florence Dixon, third daughter of T. A. Dixon, of Surdah, Rajshaye.

DEATH.

LE FANU—March 1st, Roland, the dear son of Katharine and Henry Le Fanu.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1882.

THE scheme of Stock Notes which is brought forward in the last Financial Statement is worthy of special consideration as a legitimate attempt on the part of Government to induce the masses of the people to turn their attention to investing instead of hoarding, and thus to tap a large mass of capital which lies in this country wholly unproductive. The importance of bringing out this large mass of unremunerative capital has long been felt, but it was not till the appearance of the refunding notes of America in 1879 that it took practical shape. In the autumn of that year inquiries were made of all the leading officers of Government throughout the country, and, in the name of the Press Commissioner, the opinion of the public was asked through the public press. The result is the scheme of Mr. Hope which is attached to the Financial Statement. Under this scheme the people of India will soon be offered a four per cent. security of the denominations of Rs. 12½, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, and Rs. 100; these values having been selected as giving the means of easily calculating the interest, which will be, on the above rates, respectively 8 as., 1 rupee, 2 rupees, and 4 rupees per annum. Except in the small denomination, and the interest expressed on its face, the American refunding note is not followed in this scheme. The idea of the latter was to enable persons of small means to buy from time to time Government notes of small amounts with a view to conversion into the usual Government paper; interest was payable only on such conversion. The Stock Note scheme proposed for India is a different one. Its object is to reduce the denomination of Government paper to a point which will make it available to persons of very small means, and every practicable step appears to be proposed to put the opportunity of buying the Stock Notes within the convenience of every one. The object of the American Government was to make its four per cent. paper popular. The Indian four per cent. are, however, already above par, and the object of the Indian Government is apparently to give the poorer classes a safe means for investment, and one more convenient than the savings bank. It is because the scheme, if successful, will encourage investing as against hoarding that the Government are willing to sell at par—and further to give a commission of one per cent. for agency—a security which is LOW selling above par in the general market. Of course the Government has secured itself against a portion of the difference between the present market value of its paper and the rate at which the Stock Notes are offered by making the interest payable yearly instead of half-yearly. Then there is the advantage of keeping this loan in the country; for, though the Stock Notes are coupon notes, yet the coupon is not, as is usually the case, detachable from the note and saleable by itself: it can be detached only by the officer of Government when the interest is paid. This will prevent the notes being used as remittances, or even being carried from one district into another.

The notes are, in fact, small Government securities offered at a low price compared with that which Government might otherwise obtain, but so restricted in their provisions as to limit their sale to the class for whom they were intended. Had they been made convertible like the American notes, they would have been immediately taken up to almost any amount by speculators, and at once exchanged for Government paper at a profit to the speculators of nearly two per cent., one per cent. in agency commission and the balance in the premium on Government paper. This Government have effectually provided against by its refusal to allow the paper to be converted into ordinary Government paper. At the same time the note is made of a most convenient form for the pucka small investor; and they are to be free of all taxation whatsoever. Again, the denominations of the notes, Rs. 12½, Rs. 25, and Rs. 50 are convenient, as the yearly interest of 8 as., Re. 1, and Rs. 2 can be easily calculated and understood. Everything would appear to have been done to make the Stock Note popular among the classes for which it was intended, and to discourage advantage being taken of the convenience they afford by those for whom they were not intended. As regards the State itself, it could probably do a little better by issuing now its paper in the usual form, securing probably some small premium and saving the agency commission of one per cent. On the other hand, the slight loss to the Government will be amply regained if the scheme is a success in (1) the education of the poorer classes in investing instead of hoarding; (2) the political advantage of binding the interests of the masses with those of Government; (3) the utilisation of a large mass of capital now lying idle throughout the country; and (4) the advantage in the long run of the system of open loans which while in one year it gains a premium, in another gives a heavy discount. There can be but little doubt, taking everything into consideration, that it would be better for the country if, at a loss of a slight percentage to the State, the Government could absorb by their loans the hoarded wealth of the country now lying unproductive, rather than place their loans on foreign markets. We get an idea of the hoarded wealth in the country by the net imports of gold, which from 1835 to 1880 amounted to £107,991,012 sterling, and last year nearly 5 millions were added to it. Looking at the development of the country which would follow, Government are certainly justified in offering liberal terms to turn this hoarded wealth into a productive channel.

While Government will lose nothing except the cost of a little paper and printing, if the scheme be not successful, it is, we consider, of great importance to the country that it should succeed. What are its chances? The commission of one per cent. will certainly be a powerful lever to personal exertion for the introduction of the Stock Notes. But on the other hand, they will have to contend with the latent inertness of the masses, with their tendency to hoarding, their delight in jewellery and ornaments, and their love of usury. The scheme may therefore gain ground but slowly. We are inclined, too, to think that it will spread mainly through the large towns. These Stock Notes ought to be a favourite investment for clerks on small salaries, not only in Bombay, but in all the larger Presidency towns; but through these the advantage of the investment will gradually become known in the country, and in the end ought to be largely availed of. It may be contended, and with a certain degree of truth, that it is better to take advantage of the cheapness of foreign capital for Indian Government paper, which pays a low rate of interest, reserving the capital of the country for industrial investments which give a larger return; furthermore, that this would leave the capital of the country available for productive industries which develope the country at the same time that they pay well. And there is a good deal of force in this. If foreign markets will take our four per cent. rupee bonds, and leave the capital of the country available for industries which pay two or three times four per cent., an advantage will be gained by the country at large. On the other hand, there is even in India a large amount of capital which seeks safety in investment, such safety as can be obtained only in Government paper; but further, the present scheme of Government aims at tapping the large mass of Indian capital which lies unproductive, either buried in the ground or invested in ornaments which bring in no return. If indeed a small portion only of this capital, the accumulation of ages—the extent of which only a severe famine ever brings to light—could be made to bring in even four per cent. per annum, the increase to the wealth of the country would be very large. When once a small return were made, a larger one would be sought, and there would be no lack of private capital for the productive works of which the country stands in so much need. We look, therefore, on the Stock Note scheme not only as carefully thought out and well devised for the purpose intended, but as one deserving every encouragement. Every one who takes it up may feel that he is not only earning a good commission, but that he is helping to develope India. Finally, there are the undoubted political advantages of having the interests of the masses of the people united with those of Government. Even though, therefore, the sale of these Stock Notes may be at first slow, there is every reason for perseverance in educating the people up to an appreciation of the practical advantages of this class of investment. Such education can only be a question of time, and the Stock Note scheme, if persevered in, must ultimately be a success.

MR. GLADSTONE'S speech on the condition of Ireland is a confession of the failure of his policy. Hitherto he has always maintained that matters were improving, and that a little perseverance in the course he had laid down would result in a speedy and complete re-establishment of tranquility and confidence. Now he declares that the situation is without a parallel in the history of the past fifty years, and that a complete social revolution has been effected. There is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of this statement of the case, but it is instructive to compare it with the predictions which not so long since fell from the same lips, and have been so completely falsified by the result. We have on more than one occasion ventured to point out that the double-barrelled policy of the Liberal Government was open to the fatal objection that while it alienated the Conservative classes by the Land Act, it rendered the democracy of the country ungovernable by the Coercion Act. Had the Conservatives remained in power and resorted freely to coercion, their policy, whether successful or not in the long run, would have secured the active co-operation of the landlords and of the official classes in Ireland. But these very interests were hoplessly alienated by the agrarian measures of the Gladstone Cabinet, which would consequently be left without any moral support outside the democratic elements, it such support could be obtained from them under any circumstances. Whatever prospect of gaining over any considerable section of the popular party in Ireland might have theoretically existed disappeared when ouce the Cabinet resorted to coercion as a means of government. Every successive step has aggravated the difficulties of the Administration, the reason being, as Mr. Gladstone himself declared somewhat incautiously at Leeds last year, that the Government had no moral force behind it in Ireland. Of material force there is plenty and to spare. The garrison is of such irresistible strength that no one imagines even the possibility of an insurrection. The talk of civil war is mere rhetoric. Nothing of the kind is possible, and nothing of the kind appears to be contemplated by even the most reckless of the popular leaders. The practical difficulty of Government arises from more subtle and less tangible cause—the passive resistance of a whole population all classes of which the Cabinet by a singular ingenuity has succeeded in rendering coldly hostile. The outrages which were a couple of years ago sporadic, have under the influence of coercion become epidemic. Mr. Forster believed that the arrest of a hundred village ruffians would put an end to outrages. Six hundred are in prison, and the outrages number four thousand. The Conservative Sir P. Hay, in a recent debate, said that there was no connection between the four thousand outrages and the six hundred suspects; but there is really a connection between them, though perhaps not that which Sir J. Hay meant. The arrest of the Land Leaguers has left the field open to the secret societies, and we are witnessing the result. Had the Government chosen one or the other of the two courses open to it, and pursued that unfalteringly, it would have had the support of either the protected or the popular sections of the community. But in essaying to travel to its end by two roads at once it has missed its way and come to grief. The outrages should have been suppressed by the rigorous application of the exceptionally rigorous Irish law devised years ago for the repression of agrarian offences; that would not have alienated from the Government the moral support of the middle class, which the system of wholesale arrests has affronted without terrifying. However, there is no use crying over spilt milk. The Cabinet cannot now retrace its steps. It has six hundred wolves by the ears, and must hold them fast. Mr. Gladstone intimates that he may have to ask for fresh powers. Whatever powers he may deem conducive to peace and order he will undoubtedly obtain; but it is not easy to imagine in what respect those of which the Cabinet already disposes can be augmented and strengthened. Another six hundred suspects may be arrested to-morrow, if that will pacify the country or restore confidence. But what is really required is to rally some considerable section of the public of Ireland itself to the support of the Government and the law. Does any one suppose that this task is beyond the resources of British statesmanship? We do not believe it.

THE project of cutting a tunnel through Malabar Hill, to which we recently directed attention, ought not to be lost sight of. The project in question was one of Mr. Arthur Crawford's comprehensive schemes for the improvement of Bombay, and during his term of office he caused plans and estimates to be drawn up by Mr. Rienzi Walton. Mr. Walton proposed to make a tunnel from the further end of the little ravine alongside the lower part of the Siri-road, near the end of the Queen's-road, through the narrowest part of the hill, to the Nepean Sea-road near the dipping well. The length of the tunnel would be thirteen hundred feet. The cost of the excavation would be Rs. 80,000, and the total cost, including approaches, would be a lakh. The plans provided for two foot-paths at the sides, each ten feet in width, and two carriage-ways, slightly depressed, with a high four-foot way between, so that vehicles could by no possibility collide if there were a temporary failure of gas or other lighting. In the daytime, probably, the tunnel could be sufficiently and very economically lighted by means of reflectors, which were found to act admirably in the tunnel at Vehar, which is nine hundred feet in length. Thus we see that the work would not be very difficult or very costly. Its convenience need not be pointed out. Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill practically cut off the business part of Bombay from the available building sites beyond, and this is the main cause of the dearness and scarcity of house accommodation of which every one complains. The tunnel would abolish both hills as barriers—*il n'y aurait plus de Pyrénées*. Will the Municipality spend twenty-five thousand rupees for four years and practically double the area available for the growth of the city? If it recoil from so inconsiderable an outlay, will one of our wealthy citizens devote a lakh to the work and hand his name down to a grateful posterity in connection with it?

THE fact that the Government has "demanded" the suspension of the works in connection with the Channel tunnel until the Military Committee has reported on the matter, shows that public opinion at home has taken Sir Garnet Wolseley's warning seriously. If the tunnel were likely to constitute a danger to the national independence, of course it would be folly, or rather madness, to permit it to be made. But we confess to incredulity on the point. In these days of dynamite what work of the kind could escape destruction the instant its destruction became necessary? What potential invader would make his calculations on the possibility that the arrangements for the annihilation of that hole under the Channel might by a miracle fail? How could they fail? A dozen different mines, capable of being fired from a dozen different points, would render the passage a thing of the past the moment the signal "Perish the tunnel!" became necessary. Napoleon III. appeared to think that France might be endangered if English troops could enter the country underground to co-operate with German or other invaders. M. Thiers was of the same opinion. *Comme les gens d'esprit sont bêtes!* We hope the Military Committee will examine the question coolly and with good sense, so that whatever the decision they arrive at, it may bear the scrutiny of dispassionate observers at home and abroad.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 17.

IN previous letters I have spoken of the grievous complaints made in Lancashire of the dirty condition in which much of the American cotton lately sent over has arrived. The American Consul in Manchester was appealed to on the subject, and he sent over a long statement, and indeed remonstrance, to the Chambers of Commerce and other associations on the other side. Things, however, have got worse instead of better, and now the American Minister here has had to go down and inquire personally as to the facts. One scandalous case came to light a few days ago, particulars of which are given in the local journals. A bale of American cotton of the medium quality was brought in Liverpool on the 23rd ult. When opened the following interesting geological facts came to light. Near the top of the bale was a layer of common red sand, which was of sufficient weight to depress the cotton and create a kind of bed. A little beneath this there was another layer of even greater depth, perhaps two inches. The sand appeared to have been thrown on in shovelfuls, and so little attempt had been made at mixing that it could be taken out in the same way, that is, in spadefuls. This cotton had been consigned to a firm at Oldham, and they state that although the adulteration of cotton is more flagrant this year than last, they never in all their experience had such a sample of adulteration as this bale presented. About one-fourth in all was saud, and a quantity of this was forwarded to Liverpool for the enlightenment of merchants there.

The new Cotton Exchange at Liverpool, to which I referred in a previous letter, has now been fully constituted, and its officers appointed. From the fact that it has met with a large amount of support, its promoters feel that it satisfies a want which has long been experienced. The members are all merchants, with the exception of a few spinners; the brokers hold entirely aloof. The reason of this abstinence of the class which has more to do with the buying and selling of cotton than any other is, of course, to be found in the nature of the movement. It is, in fact, a protest against the recent conduct of the brokers by the merchants, and the dissatisfaction of the latter is manifested by that of the former. The brokers allege that there is a growing tendency among the merchants to discard the services of brokers after the latter have brought the merchants into business relations with purchasers of cotton, the object being to avoid the payment of commissions. On the other hand, merchants accuse the brokers of having trespassed on their own domain and done business as merchants. Hence the new Cotton Exchange, which is conducted much upon the lines of the New York one, the regulations of which will preclude the practices complained of, and will, it is hoped, by and bye supersede the Cotton Brokers' Association as the central authority and governing body in the Liverpool cotton trade. The Brokers' Association on its side does not choose to see itself improved out of existence, and it has passed resolutions of a most stringent character, altogether hostile to the new Exchange. It is pretty clear that the two institutions cannot exist side by side, and as the average Lancashire mind cannot admit the possibility of a world without brokers, the idea of a compromise has occurred to many people. This, however, is more easily spoken about than accomplished. I believe that at the bottom of the new movement on the merchants' side lies the question of commissions, for it is not at all likely that such charges as that made against the brokers of occasionally acting as merchants and of not always being impartial in arbitration cases really amount to much. But the commission grievance is palpable and general. It is chiefly in connection with dealing in "futures" that it is felt. The brokers' rules do not allow any member to charge less than half per cent. commission for buying or selling, and merchants complain that the effect of the regulation is to make them pay double commission. The explanation given of the way in which it works is this. Formerly a merchant who had bought cotton abroad which he intended to import into Liverpool had to wait until it arrived in harbour before he could sell it. But when the "futures" market was established, he could contract to sell it for delivery at a future date, thus getting rid of any risk from fluctuations in price meanwhile. On the other hand, a spinner who had engaged to deliver goods at a distant date might, by a purchase of "futures," cover his contract without the expense and inconvenience of having to hold and pay for cotton on the spot long before he really needed it. The transactions in "futures" are, however, rarely completed by the actual delivery of the cotton against which the sale is made. What the merchant finds it most convenient to do is to sell out the "futures" which he has bought when his cotton comes to hand, and then sell the cotton itself in the "spot" market. He has thus two commissions to pay; one for buying and selling the "futures," and one for the sale of the "spot" cotton. It is on this account that merchants have long been endeavouring to secure a reduction of the brokerage from ½ to ¼ per cent. In fact, they want to do double business for a single charge. In the new Cotton Exchange it is intended to set up a new race of brokers and to let the rate of commission be a matter of private bargain where the principals are members of the Exchange; while for non-members the rate is not to be less than ¼ per cent. for selling and ½ for buying. As already stated, the Brokers' Association have met this movement with the spirit of men who do not want to see their incomes reduced by one-half all round. They propose partly to buy off, partly to checkmate their enemies. One of the changes to be recommended is a rise in their entrance fee from £5-5 to £500, and that the number of members should be limited. To this an amendment is proposed to admit merchants into a separa te section of the association on payment of an admission fee of £500. Two rival recommendations aim at a reduction of the commission upon dealings in "futures," one allowing brokers to charge any rate less than ¼ per cent. which they may be able to agree upon, another fixing ¼ per cent. as the minimum. Another proposal is directed to the exclusion of any members who may join the new Exchange. Some of these propositions are clearly intended to pave the way for a settlement of the differences between the brokers and merchants; others are obviously calculated to widen the breach. Nevertheless the basis of the whole dispute is a question of commissions, and the compromise, if one is ever arrived at, will doubtless take the shape of a modification of this charge. It is hardly possible that the cotton business of Liverpool can be carried on under two rival systems; one or the other must prevail and extinguish the competitor. Unfortunately, but perhaps also inevitably, merchants everywhere now chafe, as they did not do when profits were better, under the burden of commissions, and Liverpool is not alone in this. In London eminent merchants divide commissions with ship, insurance, and even produce-brokers; stock-brokers, too, have to halve commissions with bankers and others, so that the marvel is how so many of them manage to pick up a living. No wonder brokers are thus often driven to become principals. Stock-brokers speculate on their own account; so do cotton-brokers; and then they are called "merchants." The end, I think, will be that close corporations of dealers will cease to exist; that competition will be open and universal; that the cotton-broker, for instance, will be left free to act for principals for any commission he likes, but that he will also be free to buy or sell for himself as a principal. There will, however, be much discussion and agitation before this bourne is reached.

A good deal of anxiety is felt here about Egyptian affairs, although outwardly the official mind is calm enough and the official language reassuring. The new Cabinet ministers, who are little else than nominees of a disaffected and overbearing military party, encroach more and more upon the control, and the French Controller, M. de Blignières, has resigned. The real cause of uneasiness at our Foreign Office is that our Government is conscious that it lost a splendid opportunity some months since of interfering by force without a word of objection from any of the Powers, and that it has not yet determined what to do should the crisis recur. Sir Charles Dilke says, as we all do, that the Control must and shall be maintained; but supposing that news arrives some fine morning of the Controllers being told by Arabi Bey at the head of his regiments that they are no longer wanted, what then will our Government propose? There have been negotiations with the other Powers, and in principle eintervention of some kind is agreed upon. That is all. Whether Turkish troops are to be employed, or Italian, or as some persons have suggested, Spanish, nobody knows. Meanwhile the material prosperity of Egypt is all that can be desired. The revenue, easily raised, flows in copiously, and it is not from the peaceable, industrious cultivators of the soil that complaints proceed of the imperious manner of the ex-Anglo-Indian officials and of the exorbitant salaries paid to them. The treasury has an ample and growing surplus, and is paying off debt fast. Nothing is wanted, but that Egypt should be let alone, and the experiment of the Control left free to be carried to its natural issue. So long as Sir Auckland Colvin remains at his post,

EGRAMS.

ER AND EXCHANGE.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, APRIL 5, 4-35 P. M.
ings for Council drafts upon
ders at 1s. 8 3-16d. received
e amount of Council drafts
k is 40 lakhs.
t 52 1-8d. per ounce; market
upee paper, 85; Four-and-a-

OF COMMUNICATION IN ASSAM.

OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
DIBRUGARH, APRIL 4.
eputation from the Indian Tea
wed the Chief Commissioner of
ecting the neglected condition of
erious results being expected in
almost complete block in com-
those roads under the charge of the
s Department.
liott, in reply, promised aid in money, but
was otherwise powerless, having no labour
posal. He announced that such allot-
ust be expended by the local road com-
s the Public Works Department would not
control over the roads in future. He
mself to discountenance obstruction from
r to the progress of railways, which are
constructed with a rapidity hitherto
n Assam.

SIND NEWS.

OM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
KURRACHEE, APRIL 5.
ce of death passed on the young sepoy
ok at Jacobabad and murdered seven
confirmed to-day by the Suddur Court.
Murad of Khairpore has been fired at
d. Mr. Sinclair, the Collector of
accompanied by the Police Superintend-
as gone to His Highness's territory to hold
an inquiry. Ali Murad is the son of Mir Sohrab Khan Talpore, and was born in 1815. His eldest son died in October, 1874, leaving a son, who is the heir apparent to the chieftainship of the Khairpore State. Khairpore, the capital, is situate about fifteen miles east of the river Indus.

General Oldersbaw has gone to Manora for a week. Colonel Tanner, C.B., has assumed command of the Sind district.

The Amberwitch arrived this morning with details for Quetta and Kurrachee. She proceeds hence to Aden.

The Commissioner in Sind returns to Kurrachee from his annual tour next Sunday.

Strange rumours are afloat anent the Jam of Lus Beyla and his son, who are stated to be at variance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

MR GLADSTONE ON THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Premier made a statement concerning the condition of Ireland. The Right Hon'ble gentleman described the situation there as being without parallel for the past fifty years, and said that a complete social revolution existed in that country. Mr. Gladstone said that the constant occurrence of crimes was traceable to the influence of the Land League, and charged Mr. Healy with using inflammatory language. He added that the Government, whilst appreciating the danger of the present state of affairs, for the present, in its own time, for making fresh proposals for the adoption of further measures.

THE AMERICAN SUSPECTS IMPRISONED IN IRELAND.

Replying to a question in the House, Mr. Gladstone said that negotiations still continue with America for the release of the American suspects imprisoned in Ireland.

NEW YORK, APRIL 4.

A mass meeting was held here to-day to protest against the imprisonment of American suspects in

NEW PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE.

ROME, APRIL 4.

It is expected that Cardinal Ziglara will replace Cardinal Jacobini as the Pontifical Secretary of

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Government has demanded the suspension of all work in connection with the Channel Tunnel, pending the report of the Military Committee appointed to inquire into the matter.

CHINESE LABOUR IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, APRIL 4.

President Arthur has vetoed the Bill for the exclusion of the Chinese from New York.

INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, with the outward English mails of the 24th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 o'clock this morning, and the Ganges left for Galle and Calcutta at 6 o'clock.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra left here for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Camorta arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Dholleras	4 5-16
Manchester Market has been dull.	
4 per cent. Rupee paper	84½
4½ per cent. Do.	91 9-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	117¾
Bar Silver	52 1-16

Arrivals—Inchmornish, Adirondack, and Timor.
Departure—Clan Alpine.

In accordance with our annual custom, there will be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on the day after Good Friday. The daily paper and Overland Summary will be published as usual on Friday morning. The advertisements usually published in the Saturday's paper will appear on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Major Heyland, Military Secretary, and Captain Dean, Aide-de-Camp, left Bombay at half-past 5 o'clock last night by the May Frere, on his way to Mahableshwar, embarking from the Apollo-bunder. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired at sunrise to-day to announce His Excellency's departure.

As a result of the reduction of the salt-tax, the retail price of salt in Calcutta has fallen two pice per seer.

Poona is not to have the electric light after all. A local paper is "sorry to announce that it was decided at the last meeting of the members of the Cantonment Committee not to introduce the electric light in Poona, as it will be found very expensive."

It is stated that Major Nicholls, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance at Poona, has been transferred to Quetta, to relieve Captain Burgess, who goes home on sick leave.

Mr. H. M. Durand, C. S. I., Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, has taken another month's leave in India, granted on account of service in Afghanistan.

The *Pioneer*:—"There is no truth in the report that Sir Salar Jung has represented to the Government of India that the Nizam might well be placed upon the *musnud*, by the Viceroy in person, next autumn."

It is reported from Gwalior that the object of the visit of Colonel F. Bannerman, the Resident, to the Governor-General's Agent at Indore, is to consult upon certain matters pending between the British Government and the Gwalior Durbar. Sir M. Filose has arrived at Gwalior, and is in communication with the Maharajah Scindia on the subject of revenue. The Maharajah is said to take a keen personal interest in all State matters, and to shirk no duty connected with his position. Mr. Florence Filose has been appointed Chief Justice; he is the elder brother of Sir Michael, and both are members of a family long and honourably connected with the Gwalior State.

The Lahore paper hears from Peshawur that Abdul Huq, son of the Akhoond of Swat, with a following of a hundred men, is making a tour of the borders preaching Islam. Zinooddeen Khan, of Bokhara, has gone to Kabul to inquire into the rumours concerning the Amir of his native State. The Khuddu Khels who had taken refuge in British territory have been directed to leave it. The Bajouries have occupied three villages belonging to Rahmatullah Khan of Dhur. The Jirgah of the Tirah Afridis has arrived at Nowshera to negotiate for the release of the Kuka Khel prisoners.

The death of Mahomed Hashim Khan, son of Sharif Khan, having been reported from Meshed some time ago, the question arises as to the disposition of the two lakhs of rupees which he left in the Field Treasury at Kabul when he fled to join Ayoub Khan. The *Pioneer* says:—"Surely this is legitimate prize-money, and should be treated as such by the Government of India. The Commander-in-Chief, or Sir Frederick Roberts, might, in the interest of the men who fought under his command, take some steps to secure this loot, as the Prize Committee seems to have passed out of existence."

Sir Charles Aitchison broke his journey between Kurrachee and Lahore at Khanpore on the 31st March, where he dined with the Nawab of Bahawalpore. Sir Charles was received at the station by H. H. the Nawab, attended by the principal Chiefs and officers, by the Commissioner of Mooltan and the Manager of the railway, and a guard of honour of the Nawab's troops, with band. Sir Charles left after dinner by the mail-train for Lahore.

A correspondent, writing under date March 29th to the Lahore paper, says:—I send you the following information which you might publish under "Local" in your next paper, as it will serve as a public warning to gentlemen going to Sultan's Serai in quest of horses and ponies:—Lieutenant * * * went to Sultan's Serai on Monday last, in quest of a pony to purchase. He got into conversation with Khuda Baksh, a horse-dealer, who became very insolent over a pugnacious dog, which showed his teeth, and which Khuda Baksh refused to silence. Lieutenant * * *'s companion Sergeant * * *, touched the brute with a cane which he had in his hand, whereon Khuda Baksh gave vent to a volley of abuse. Lieutenant * * * requested Khuda Baksh to desist from further abuse. Khuda Baksh completely lost control of himself, and had the temerity to seize Lieutenant * * * by the collar, while a brick-bat was thrown and struck Lieutenant * * * on the head. But for the intervention of Lieutenant * * *'s companion, who happens to be a sturdy, plucky fellow, quite equal to any three Pathans in the serai, it is impossible to say what Lieutenant * * *'s fate might have been. A complaint was at once lodged in the thana, and Khuda Baksh was to-day tried by Mr. E. W. Parker, Judicial Assistant, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, including seven days' solitary confinement. This should be a warning to gentlemen against having any truck with insolent Pathan dealers.

A lady correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writing of "Old Kensington" states that on the north wall of the parish church is a beautiful marble table to the memory of Miss Richman. "She was a constant attendant there," says the parish magazine, "and her sudden death in India brought to a premature end a young and promising life." Miss Richman's face was familiar to many of the members of St. Mary Abbot.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* advises young Guardsmen who, in war time, hurry off to India and obtain staff employment on active service, to make quite sure of their pay and allowances on the Indian establishment, "or they may find themselves, like a distinguished officer who, fondly believing he was entitled to the same, and incurring expenses accordingly, in a very large hole, indeed, without the means of filling it."

The ex-Gaekwar's counsel, who was lately in India petitioning the Viceroy, is now in England importuning the Secretary of State in his clients' behalf. He has other matters in hand than Malharao's claims to greater liberty and his wives' *Streedhun*. The Liverpool *Catholic Times* of the 17th February states:—"Dr. Kavanagh, who is at present in London, has laid before the Secretary of State for India a succinct but comprehensive statement of the principal points upon which his client, Prince Serbhojee Raja, bases his claim to the throne of Tanjore. The learned doctor claims to have conclusively proved his client to be the adoptive son and heir of the late Maharaja, and expresses himself as confident that justice will be done in his case. He is also sanguine that success will attend his efforts on behalf of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda."

The Government of India has granted a subsidy towards the expenses of bringing out a second and improved edition of Professor Monier William's "Sanskrit-English Dictionary."

They are occupied just now in Berlin in making the final preparations for the trials which the superior officers of the staff intend to attempt with the new balloon invented by MM. Baumgarten and Wroelfert. It is of enormous ellipsoid, of a bulk of 330 cubic metres. Quite filled with a peculiar gas, it will weigh even a kilogramme more than the volume of air which it displaces, and will mount or descend by means of a screw-fan mechanism; there will then be no occasion to discharge the gas for a descent. Another novelty, the car will not be freely suspended; it will be part of the balloon: thus the inconveniences which now occur at the time of landing will be removed. The horizontal movement will be obtained by means of fans placed on the sides of the car.

The *Globe* says whatever may be the danger of fire from the use of electrical appliances, the London offices have resolved not to take all the risk to themselves in the case of the exhibition at the Crystal Palace. They have, it seems, given notice to the directors of the Crystal Palace and to all the exhibitors that their premiums will be more than doubled for the next six months, and if they object to pay their policies will be held to be void. In commenting on this subject, *Engineering* says the extra premium to the Crystal Palace alone represents £2,000, the receipts from 110,000 sixpenny visitors on shilling days. There ought to be, this able journal thinks, a sufficient number of influential proprietors of electric lighting systems to resent this attack on electricity as an illuminating agent in the most practical manner by immediately forming amongst themselves a co-operative insurance company to take over all the Palace policies, and to extend its operations to theatres and other places now subjected to extra premiums.

The amount of light gold in the hands of the banks, the *Bell onist* says, appears to be very large. The *Times* instances as a test-case the experience of one of the banks which holds at its head office alone more than £100,000 in light gold. It is retained by the bank to save the loss from cutting and sending to the Mint for recoinage. The amount of the loss on £100,000 which would thus fall to be endured would be at least £1,660. Out of 400 sovereigns tested 79 per cent. were light and only 21 per cent. full weight. The half-sovereigns were worse, only 10½ per cent. being of full weight, and 89½ per cent. light. Light gold coin has not been called in since 1842.

We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) have received a long letter from an officer who was lately compulsorily retired from the Army, and the case seems to us such a hard one, that we consider it right to publish some of the main facts, as showing how poor officers are made to suffer at times under the present system, though they were the men it was intended to benefit when purchase was abolished. The officer in question entered the service on March 16, 1858, having previously served in the Worcester Militia from December, 1855, till the date he was gazetted to the Army. Up to the time of his retirement by compulsion he had been on active service at home and abroad. In 1878, whilst serving in India, he was ordered to the front with his regiment in the late Afghan campaign, but fell very ill after only a few marches, and was sent back to the station whence his regiment started on the expedition. In January, 1879, he appeared before a medical board, and was invalided to England. In September, 1879, he was again ordered out to India to rejoin his regiment, and before leaving ascertained from the War Office that he would not be compulsorily retired till January, 1881; but on October 23, 1879, a letter was sent from the Horse Guards ordering him to be retired on December 31, 1879. This letter overtook him at Rawul Pindee, when he was on his way to the front for the second time, having gone so far in command of various drafts for the Kurram Valley and Kabul Field Forces. After the receipt of the letter he applied to be permitted to return to England as soon as possible, as all Indian pay and allowances were stopped from December 31, 1879; but to that application he received no reply, and was detained at great expense to himself in India till January, 27, 1880, when he returned home in H. M. S. Jumna. Ever since his return home he has tried through several sources to obtain employment, but without success; the original proposition and promise made to officers who should fall victims to the compulsory retirement scheme, viz. that they should receive employment under Government, having been abandoned. This officer has applied for compensation to defray the heavy expense he was put to in getting his outfit for three months, viz., from September till December, 1879, and in making preparations with regard to himself and family before leaving England, and also to meet his expenses whilst detained in India after December 31, 1879, but all applications for such compensation have been refused. He holds high testimonials from those under whom he has served. His only purpose now is to show how very severely the compulsory retirement scheme has affected him, he having not only been refused all compensation for his heavy expenses, but compelled to commute his pension to meet those expenses, thus reducing his income to £100 per annum.

Antimerulion ought to be just the thing for Bombay in the monsoon. Dr. Zerener has given this classical name to a preparation much used and recommended abroad for preventing mould, mildew, and dry rot. When properly employed, it hinders the appearance of dry rot, *merulius destruens*, and serves to de-troy it. The substance is made in three forms. The liquid preparation of 30 degs. B. is made of boracic acid, common salt and silica, and is applied by means of a brush or pencil to woodwork and masonry. In factories where moist fumes and vapours are evolved, which favour the production of mould and fungus, this acts as a protection for the building. The so-called doubly prepared antimerulion consists of infusorial silica, with the addition of 20 per cent. of boracic acid; it is to be scattered in moist or damp places. The simple dry antimerulion contains, besides the infusorial earth, only 8 per cent. of boracic acid, is less active and used specially for protecting moist places from mould, for insulating material, and to exclude the atmospheric air and terrestrial warmth—that is, for ice cellars, ice chests, water pipes, and heating arrangements. In places where mould and dry rot are feared the dry antimerulion is packed in. It is better to expose these places to the air and paint them thoroughly with the liquid substance, and then repeat the application annually. The two first-named substances are furnished by the chemical factory of G. Schallehn, in Magdeburg, at 57 cents per 100 pounds; and the last-named, or solid compound, at half this price. The name, of course, is derived from *merulius*, a kind of dry rot or powder post, against which it claims to be a specific.

Says the *Bullionist*:—The uncertainty regarding the meeting of the International Monetary Conference is engaging the attention of the United States. The last number of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of New York contains an article which may well excite some degree of misgiving in the minds of those among us who are most dogged in their adherence to the *status quo*. Our contemporary bespeaks the attention of the authorities at Washington to the facts of the situation. It reminds them that the United States are losing their gold, and that Europe is being encouraged to hope that America will "become the sink into which, at not too much loss, they can dump their discarded silver;" and it finally makes urgent appeal to them to stop the coinage of silver. The *Chronicle* believes that if that were done there would be the more reason to hope for the remonetisation of silver; but in the meantime what loss would be caused by the further depreciation of the white metal which would be produced by America ceasing to coin it! The subject evidently is engaging the earnest attention of Americans at this moment.

The "new Volunteer positions," brought about by the action of the National Rifle Association, are being acquiesced in with more spirit than was imagined, after the protests raised in all parts of the country; and their adoption does not seem to have militated against good shooting. On the Sealand range, near Chester, the splendid score of 99 has been made with the Martini, 33 of the total being recorded as from the knee, at 200 yards; and the North London Rifle Club have carried out the new rule with success at their range at Tottenham.

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE AT KOLHAPORE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
KOLHAPORE, APRIL 3.

The first public act of the new Regent was to preside at the annual prize-giving of the Rajaram College on Friday last, in the presence of the Maharanis and the principal European and native residents. He was supported on the platform by the Political Agent, Major H. M. Reeves, and the Principal of the college, Mr. C. H. Candy, who opened the proceedings, amidst the plaudit of the boys, by reading the following report:—

Your Highnesses, Aba Saheb, Major Reeves, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have the honour to commence the proceedings as usual by reading a short report on the progress of the college during the past official year.

You are aware that the institution consists of three divisions—College, Sirdars, and High School.

I. The college is now nearly two years old, and has shown signs of healthy growth, as the following numbers will show:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Number on roll	8	20	25
Number appeared	5	15	
Number passed	3	10	

The percentage of passed to those who appeared, viz., 60 in all, is not a good one, but it was not worse than that of the other colleges. The examination was a very strict one. You may get some idea of its strictness when I tell you that none of these students passed just by 5 marks out of a maximum of 150 in English, and another was plucked for the want of just ½ marks out of 75 in Roman history. So finely drawn is the line between failure and success.

The four who did pass took a very good position, two of them, Apte and Datar, being among the first ten. These two students have been granted Alfred scholarships of Rs. 15 each, and are studying for the Arts degree, the former at Elphinstone College, the latter at the Deccan College. The other two who passed, Dhurandar and Kirtane, have both entered at Elphinstone College, Bombay. I have great pleasure in noting that Apte, who has been the successful career of an old Rajaram boy, K. G. Apte of Elphinstone College, who stood first in the First B.A. examination this year, being alone—*facile princeps*—in the first class. Of the first year's students, five have obtained Government posts, two are studying law, and one has joined the Grant Medical College; six are still in the class.

The whole number of twenty-five in the college this term is made up as follows:—

15 from the Kolhapore High School.
3 ,, Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
3 ,, Dharwar High School.
1 ,, Satara High School.
1 ,, Poona new English School.
25

I think the class on the whole is a fair one, and as they all show good application to their studies, we may hope that they will do credit to themselves and the college.

II. *Sirdars.*—This year we have ten names on the rolls against thirteen last year. The three cousins of the Nawab of Savanur were removed to Dharwar. The Nawab himself has been absent during the whole year. The Raja of Mudhol, though his name remains on the roll till the end of this term, has made only half of attending the college, and is studying law and legal procedure with a view to taking up the management of his State. He is the first Chief who has been fledged and allowed to fly from our college, and we shall watch his career with interest. He goes with him our best wishes and hopes for the future. The first class consisted of five:—Keddarao Mhysalkar, Bala Saheb of Miraj, Rajopadhye, Appa Saheb Desai of Wontmuri, and Bala Saheb of Akalkote.

These were taught separately last term, and the Educational Inspector, at his annual examination, expressed himself pleased with their general progress. As the class was so small and there was rather an absence of competition, and also because two of them expressed a desire to study the regular standard with a view to appearing eventually for the Matriculation examination, I put them this term in the V. Standard, *i. e.*, the 3rd class of the High School. In this way the 3rd class has obtained the benefit of instruction by the college Professors, and the Sirdars have been stirred up to try and keep a creditable place in the class. The second class was the same as last year, viz.:—Aba Saheb of Vishalgarl, Baba Saheb of Inchalkaranji, and Appa Saheb Sar Laskhar, who have all made fair progress. The attendance was interrupted at times by the exigencies of marriage ceremonies. The Desai of Wontmuri was late in returning after vacation; otherwise the attendance was as satisfactory as could be expected. The conduct of all was good, and their health excellent.

III. In the High School the numbers show a small increase—viz., 10.

	1880-81	1881-82	Increase.
Average number on rolls..	278	289	11
Do. daily attendance ...	244	253	9
Number on rolls at end of	293	303	10

This number is more than the college building can conveniently hold. Three of the lower standards are badly accommodated in the small house which should be occupied by a master as superintendent of the resident pupils. It is absolutely necessary that these lower classes should be housed in some other building.

Our Matriculation results show a splendid improvement on last year. The numbers were:—

	1880.	1881.
Number presented	30	20
Do. passed	10	18

I doubt whether this percentage—nearly 70 per cent.—was surpassed by any other school. But what was more satisfactory even than the numbers, was the position taken by our boys. Nine were among the first 73 on the list, G. K. Sovani being 3rd and V. K. Rashinkar 5th in order of merit. Sovani is entitled to the Sir George Le Grand Jacob scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem in the Bombay University. I am sorry to say that, though I claimed it in due course on his behalf, it has not yet been conferred on him. The Edward scholarships of Rs. 10 each were given to G. K. Rashinkar, E. S. Kulkarni, G. V. Patvarkhan, and P. B. Valavalikar, who have all joined our undergraduate class.

The Educational Inspector's full report on the annual examination has not yet been received, but as the time for opening has arrived I am satisfied with the results. One hundred and ninety-eight were examined and 97 passed under all heads—very nearly 50 per cent.

Our progress has not been confined to school books and examinations. By various means we have been advancing intellectually, socially, and physically. The college library has been increased by nearly 100 books, at a cost of Rs. 360. Good use of the library is reported on by the librarian—about 1,000 volumes being issued during the year. In December last we started a reading-room, which is supported by subscriptions from masters and boys—the latter having to pay only one anna a month.

We have also lately started a "Mutual Improvement Society." The initiatory steps in its formation were taken, I am glad to say, by the boys themselves. The members are the professors, undergraduates, and first two classes of the High School. We have had some interesting meetings, at which papers were read and discussed. These meetings, I think, will be highly beneficial, as they take the students out of the set grooves of school and college study, and exercise their thinking powers, as well as giving them readiness and fluency of speech. In February a picnic—which I am glad to say, is an annual event—took place at Pravag, about four miles up the river Panchganga. About 100 boys and masters spent a pleasant day there in various amusements. In the afternoon an open air meeting was held for the purpose of hearing and adjudicating a competition. One prize was offered for the best Marathi speech, the subject being an "Appeal to wealthy men to raise funds for sending young Hindus to foreign countries for the purpose of studying their arts and sciences." There were four competitors, and the prize was carried off by Luktuke. Another prize was offered for the best Marathi poem, the subject being "The feelings of a blind man on his own condition." This prize was won by K. N. Pandit. Mr. Gokhale, Secretary to the Chief of Kagal, very kindly gave a prize each to those who came second in these competitions.

Our nice gymnasium has been thoroughly utilised—attendance in it being looked upon as part of the regular school work. I examined the different classes in December, and awarded prizes, which will be received to-day. We have made great progress in learning various games, the apparatus for which is purchased out of the funds subscribed to the reading-room, the State giving us a start with a grant of Rs. 120. The noble game of cricket now flourishes amongst us. On Saturday afternoons we have often enjoyed the pleasing sight of the different cricket matches in full swing on the maidan near the Camp. There is no compulsion about it—it is entirely voluntary; and I feel sure the boys are the happier and healthier for it. This good beginning has been made in spite of certain difficulties. The maidan is a long way from the town, and we are still in want of a suitable playground. But I have every hope that in time we shall find the proper spot.

The staff remains the same as it was a year ago. For part of the year I was absent on leave, and Mr. Wakharkar acted as Principal. Later on, when Mr. Wakharkar took privilege leave, Mr. Paranjpe acted as Vice-Principal and Mr. Shingavkar, B.A., came temporarily on the staff. I beg to thank Mr. Wakharkar for the zealous way in which he carried on the work of the college during my absence, Professor Paranjpe, too, in his particular department—and Mr. Madak, who has immediate charge of the Sirdars, and all the assistant masters for the diligent discharge of their respective duties.

In conclusion, I beg to thank you, Aba Saheb, for the honour you have done us in presiding here to-day. We congratulate you heartily on your appointment to the honourable office of Regent of Kolhapore, and we feel that we ourselves have gained honour by your appointment, in that you, an old pupil of this very school, have been raised to the highest position that a subject of Kolhapore can aspire to. This institution has ever been tended with fostering care by successive Political Agents, and we trust and hope that we may experience the same beneficence at your hands. We on our part shall do all in our power to deserve it. (Applause.)

Some of the students then gave some English recitations, among which were "Dara" and "The Fatherland," by J. R. Lowell; a selection from Tennyson's "Passing of Arthur;" and a small scene entitled "Ernest Jacob," represented by three of the younger Sirdars.

Major Reeves then rose and said:—Your Highnesses, Aba Saheb, Sirdars, ladies, and gentlemen, having been asked by the Regent of Kolhapore to address this meeting before we proceed to the distribution of prizes, I took the precaution before coming here to-day to refresh my memory by running through some of the more recent reports on education in Kolhapore, more particularly Mr. Wakharkar's last report on the Rajaram High School, the correspondence connected with its conversion into a 2nd grade college, and Mr. Candy's first report on the institution as a college. The second report you have just now heard read. Not to weary you by going over any of the details, which he has given so clearly, I will merely say that, in my opinion, the results of the past year's work are on the whole satisfactory, and afford strong grounds for hoping that this college and high school will flourish in future. Mr. Candy has alluded to the very great strictness of the University examination, and has given instances where 1½ and 1¼ marks made all the difference between whether a lad passed or was plucked. I agree with him in thinking that such a test is drawing the line very fine indeed, and I must say that I should not be prepared for such a very slight error or shortcoming as is represented by such infinitesimal figures to throw a student back for a whole year and necessitate his disappointment and subsequent vexation. And here allow me to express a desire to study the regular standard with a view to appearing eventually for the Matriculation examination, I put them this term in the V. Standard, *i. e.*, the 3rd class of the High School. In this way the 3rd class has obtained the benefit of instruction by the college Professors, and the Sirdars have been stirred up to try and keep a creditable place in the class. The second class was the same as last year, viz.:—Aba Saheb of Vishalgarl, Baba Saheb of Inchalkaranji, and Appa Saheb Sar Laskhar, who have all made fair progress. The attendance was interrupted at times by the exigencies of marriage ceremonies. The Desai of Wontmuri was late in returning after vacation; otherwise the attendance was as satisfactory as could be expected. The conduct of all was good, and their health excellent.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Confirmation Service, Cathedral.
Divine Service, on board ship Grampian, 7-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Slieve More, from Liverpool; Banshee (s), Plymouth.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ben Voirlich (s), for Trieste and Venice; Schaldis (s), Antwerp; Brocadale (s), Genoa and Marseilles; Sirocco (s), Marseilles; Lombard (s), Dunkirk; Chanda (s), Coast and Calcutta.

Gymkhana.—There will be no ladies' afternoon at the Gymkhana this week, as the usual afternoon falls on Good Friday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar, per extra s.s. Nyanza, will be closed at the General Post-office to-morrow (the 7th inst.) at 5 p.m. (Madras time.)

The Rookminibai Dispensary at Callian.—During the month of March last 554 patients were treated in this charitable Institution, of whom 469 were new admissions.

Manockjee Petit Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in the Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary last month was 4,898, of whom 1,097 were new admissions. This gives a daily average attendance of 158 and a daily average admission of 35.

Assault.—Ally Syud Hussain was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Cursetjee Hormusjee, a hack-shigram driver, on the night previous, at the Two Tanks. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

Found.—A Hindu named Luxumon Rowjee handed over to the police on Tuesday last five currency notes for Rs. 10 each, which he stated were found by him that morning on the road at the Kurruck. The notes have been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon.

Drowned.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Mombadavie Tank, on the body of Muljee Wurria, aged twenty years. Deceased had been subject to epileptic fits for the last fifteen years. While bathing in the Mombadavie Tank yesterday morning he was seized with a fit, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental drowning was recorded.

A Suspicious Character.—Yesso Vishram was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a quantity of lead piping, gunny-bags, &c., reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account of their possession. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Housebreaking.—The shop of Kutchra Heerjee, situated on the Musjid-bunder road, was broken into on Tuesday at about 8 p.m., during the absence of the shop-keeper, the door having been opened with a duplicate key. A small wooden cash-box containing gold ornaments and precious stones of the value of Rs. 193 was stolen from the premises.

Fire.—On Tuesday evening last, at half-past 7 o'clock, a quantity of fuel stored on the loft of a house situated in 1st Marine-lane, No. 22, belonging to Purshia Mothee, was discovered to be on fire. With the assistance of the inmates of the house the police the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done. The Pydownee and Mazagon fire engines came on the scene, but were not needed. The origin of the fire is not known.

The Indian Travellers' Guide.—We beg to acknowledge with thanks a copy of the Indian Travellers' Guide for the current month. It contains special time and fare-tables of all the Indian railway companies, steam-boats, and tramway companies, &c., &c., and a great deal of important information, and is very useful, especially to travellers. It is published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and can be had for the trifling price of eight annas.—*Deccan Herald.*

Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.—Yesterday, at the High Court, the suit filed by Jamasjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy against his wife for restitution of conjugal rights was called on before Mr. Justice Melvill in chambers for settlement of issues. The plaintiff appeared in person; and Mr. Sealy for the respondent. The issues settled were whether the plaintiff had exercised cruelty towards the respondent; whether he had deserted her; and whether he was entitled to the relief prayed for. The hearing of the case was fixed for the 21st inst.

The Effects of a Deceased Passenger.—Captain George Raffin, of the s. s. Adria, on Tuesday last handed over to Superintendent Moffat, of the Water Police Rs. 75-4 in cash, a small box, and some papers, the property of a passenger from the Mauritius to Bombay who died at sea on the 24th March last. The name of the deceased is Swamy Naidan, aged about forty-five years, a native of Coombaconum, Tanjore District. He leaves a wife, Ramaswamy Solar; mother's name Maurdie. The property of the deceased was yesterday forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon.

The Farewell Address to Mr. Judge Newnham.—As to-day (Wednesday) will be the last day Mr. Newnham will sit in the Civil Court, owing to the annual summer vacation, the members of the Poona Bar will give our esteemed and popular Judge and Sessions Judge a farewell address. Mr. Newnham will leave us shortly after the May Sessions close.—*Deccan Herald.*

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Govind Thakoredass, the proprietor of the Hindustan Mill, reported to the police on Tuesday last the theft of Rs. 5,150 in currency notes and cash from an iron safe in his office, at Jaitha Mooljee's market, between the night of the 2nd instant and the afternoon of the 3rd. Several of the complainant's servants were arrested on suspicion; and subsequently one of them, named Jadowjee Heerjee, confessed that he had opened the safe with a duplicate key and abstracted the notes and cash, which he deposited with a friend, named Jeena, residing at Nowroojee Lane. The greater portion of the money has since been recovered.

A DANGEROUS PLACE

An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of a Hindu lad aged about eight years, named Sadoo Palsajee, who died from the effects of burns which he sustained on the 25th ultimo by his having accidentally fallen into a pit of municipal street sweepings which were being burnt. For want of due precaution on the part of those concerned in burning the street sweepings, the place was unprotected by a fence or wall.

The following evidence was recorded.

Palsajee Dondjee deposed.—I am a labourer and live at Dongree. Deceased was my son. His age was about seven or eight years. He lived with me. On the 25th of last month, about 10 a.m., I was at the Grant-road railway station, when my eldest son came to me and said that deceased had been burnt in a pit of burning rubbish in some inclosed ground in front of the bungalow of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. He said that deceased had met with the accident. He was burnt half way up the legs. He said another boy who had been with him was also burnt in the same way. I applied butter to the complainant was charged with having taken up the time of the medical officer by relating "a disgustingly false tale and a poetical rhodomontade." There was no "indecent procedure of Parsee females" at the assembly, the assertion being entirely unfounded. There was no "careless conduct on the part of Parsee females," as stated in that article, at that meeting, nor was there any "public indecorum." The article complained of stated in conclusion tha "Messrs. Dinshaw N. Petit, Nuserwanjee M. Petit, and Heerjeebhoy E. Sheroff were not admitted. and advanced the money for the purchase. The learned counsel for the Official Assignee (Mr. Budroodin) had with his usual ability addressed the court, not asking the court to dismiss the rule, but to allow it to stand over until after the disposal of the suit filed by the Official Assignee. The amount at issue was only about Rs. 3,000. His Lordship said he might take it that Ahmedbhoy was the person clearly entitled to receive the dividend on the insolvent's estate. The question was, ought the court to prevent the person *primâ facie* entitled from receiving the dividend? It was argued that the pendency of the suit filed by the Official Assignee ought to prevent the court from making any order in this matter. Now, what were the facts which gave rise to that suit? The insolvent Alladinb

ly difficult to believe that any claim could be sustained against Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy. However, his Lordship meant to give no opinion on that suit, which was yet to be heard. Looking, however, at the nature of the suit and the circumstances surrounding it, it was impossible to say that the probabilities were for that suit resulting in favour of the plaintiff. Possibly some of the difficulties might be got over, but the suit was not likely to be disposed of for some years to come. Under the provisions of the new Code, the mere filing of an appeal was held to be no bar to the execution of a decree. His Lordship held that Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy was entitled to the dividend, and that the Official Assignee must pay it. The rule *nisi* was made absolute, with costs.

COURT-MARTIAL ON A NATIVE OFFICER.

At a General Court-martial, assembled at Abbottabad, on Monday, the 6th February, 1882, Ressaldar Adal Beg, of the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, was arraigned on the following charge :—

Behaving in a manner unbecoming the position and character of a Native officer, at Murdan, during the month of August, 1881, in the following instances, namely. 1st instance.—In having engaged with Sowar Kurban Ali, and with Sowar Mahomed Khan, both of the same corps, in a conspiracy to steal a carbine belonging to Lance Duffadar Mahomed Ali, of the same corps, in pursuance of which conspiracy a carbine was, on or about the 20th August, stolen from the quarters of the said Lance Duffadar Mahomed Ali. 2nd Instance.—In having instigated Sowar Suddur-u-din, of the same corps, to steal a carbine belonging to Lance Duffadar Mahomed Ali of the same corps. The court found the prisoner Ressaldar Adal Beg guilty of the preamble of the charge and of the 1st instance of the charge ; not guilty of the 2nd instance of the charge. The court sentenced the prisoner to be dismissed from the service.

The Commander-in-Chief declined to confirm the sentence on the following grounds :—"The finding of the court in this case is no doubt technically sound in law, in so far that a conviction is not illegal, because it proceeds on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice ; the fact, however, of a witness being an accomplice is held by authority to detract materially from his credit, and on that account (except under very special circumstances) criminal courts in practice require that the evidence of an accomplice shall be corroborated in some material circumstance. In this case no such circumstance appears to exist, and the conviction rests on the bare statement of Sowar Dost Ali, a statement which is absolutely without corroboration in any material particulars.

BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 25th March, there were 226 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27·2 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 223 deaths, and the death-rate was 26·8 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 33 from cholera, 67 from fevers, 10 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: Non-Asiatics Christians, 13, 152 Hindus, 60 Muhamadans, and one of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—Of the 13 deaths among Non-Asiatic Christians 2 were registered as Non-Asiatics and 11 as Mixed Races. General mortality of the town below the average. Cholera return favourable for the season.

Unfavourable weather in the Tea Districts.—We hear from Kamrup that there was a severe gale of wind there on the afternoon of the 18th instant, doing much damage to Kutcha buildings on most of the tea factories. In one factory the bungalow and tea houses were almost unroofed and the coolies' lines blown down. Again, on the night of the 24th instant, two rather severe storms of hail fell accompanied by the usual thunder, lightning, and gusts of wind. Next morning a goodly quantity of young shoots were to be seen lying under each tea bush, but fortunately not in sufficient quantity to necessitate putting on women and children to pick them up, as is sometimes done after a severe hailstorm.—*Englishman.*

Travelling Baboos.—An increasing number of Bengali baboos are finding their way to England, in spite of the caste prejudices and opposition from castefellows and relatives, which they have to encounter and overcome. There are a sufficient number of these baboos, anxious to leave India for England to prosecute studies there, to be somewhat of a nuisance to shipping agents in Calcutta. One rather amusing application was received the other day. An impecunious baboo, most anxious to leave his native land, applied for a situation as a lascar. His only qualification for this important situation was that he had considerable knowledge and proficiency in gymnastics ! His petition went on to say—"I am born of a rich family, but having got some disputes with my shareholders, I am still not in possession of my paternal whole. I am therefore wishing to go to England to pursue my studies. My mother or any other relative has promised if I manage to go to England, to provide by selling of some of her ornaments for my school fees and maintenance." This gentleman expressed his extreme diffidence in asking the favor of being accepted as a lascar, in the following words :—" Our natives are too much ashamed to beg of any party, only Europeans they are begging of."—*Pioneer.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Health of the Punjab.—The total deaths registered from all causes in the Punjab, during the last recorded week—ending March—were 7,297 against 6,939, in the previous week and 8,495 in the corresponding week of the previous year. There was only one death registered under the head of cholera, which occurred in the city of Delhi. From small-pox there were 18 deaths, the same as in the previous week, and 260 in the corresponding week of the previous year. From fevers there were 4,841 deaths, against 4,491 in the previous week, and 5,408 in the corresponding week of the previous year.—*Id.*

GALLANTRY AT KANDAHAR.

We have on several occasions remarked upon the gallant behaviour of Lieutenants Salmon and Adye, at Kandahar. Briefly, the circumstances were as follows :—On the morning of August 10, 1880, during the sortie on the village of Deh Khojah, these officers, with others, were on duty on the walls of Kandahar, on that front, watching the struggle, when a private outside called to those on the walls that there were several wounded men left lying at a shrine across the open, about 700 yards from the walls, and close to the above village, abandoned by the dooly-bearers. On this, Lieutenant Salmon, Jacob's Rifles, and Lieutenat Adye, 83rd Regiment, volunteered to attempt to bring them in. Colonel Beville, senior officer on the spot gave them permission to leave, and they went over the wall by a rope ladder (the gates being closed), ran across the open under a severe fire up to the shrine, were they found Lieutenant Wood, 7th Fusiliers, lying badly wounded. Assisted by each other, they carried the officer back towards the walls. Whilst doing so, Lieutenant Wood was again struck by a bullet, and a soldier, one of a few who were on the spot, was wounded and fell. Hurrying back, they placed Lieutenant Wood in safety in the ditch of the place. Lieutenant Salmon reascended the walls and sent down water, for poor Wood, who was eventually carried into the place, where he shortly died. After this, Lieutenant Adye again ran back some 400 yards and carried in the wounded soldier, brought him to the ditch, handed him over to some dooly-bearers, and put him into a dooly. He proved to be mortally wounded. While this was going on a party of the 7th Fusiliers and 28th Bombay N.I., under Colonel Daubeny, retreated from the village, crossed the open, and formed a skirmishing line a little to the left, lying down some distance from the walls. Whilst doing this, Lieutenant Adye carried to those in the fighting line water, sent down to him from the walls, of which the men were greatly in need. Whilst doing this, a man was observed coming from the shrine, carrying a wounded soldier. This turned out to be Lieutenant Chase, 28th Bombay N. I. He is a small, man, and was observed to stagger and fall ; on which Lieutenant Adye ran back part of the way across the open space, relieved Lieutenant Chase of his burden, and carried the man to a place of safety. Lieutenant Chase has since been awarded the Victoria Cross. For some reason or other General Primrose was not made acquainted with these circumstances until some time after, when he recommended Lieutenants Adye and Salmon for the Cross. On the arrival of General Roberts's force, the conduct of these officers being a subject of remark and comment in the camps, particularly amongst the regimental officers, the case was taken in hand, and Lieutenants Salmon and Adye were recommended by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for the Victoria Cross, but the Horse Guards declined to entertain the recommendation. They gave no reason, but simply acknowledged the gallant conduct. General Primrose expressed his great regret that he had not been mad acquainted with the matter at the time, implying that had he been so, his recommendation would probably have been successful. We believe the recommendations of General Primrose and the Commander-in-Chief of India were quite distinct, the former being made through the Bombay authorities. Various reasons have been given why the conduct of these officers was not brought to general Primrose's notice, but it would be idle to allude to them. Vigour and energy were not much appreciated at Kandahar. Further correspondence has lately been received from India, in reference to the case of the two young officers, and the whole subject is being reconsidered by the Horse Guards. The feeling of regret at the treatment these officers have received seems to be universal amongst the regimental officers of the Kandahar force and Bombay Army.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

POND'S EXTRACT

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RHEUMATISM

and Gouty Affections are cured by the external application of POND'S EXTRACT.

HÆMORRHOIDS,

or Piles, are cured with great rapidity by the application of POND'S EXTRACT. Physicians of the highest reputation testify that this is the best remedy for this obstinate and painful disease.

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Cuts, Burns, Bruises, or Sprains, are cured by the application of POND'S EXTRACT. It arrests bleeding, subdues swelling and inflammation, stops pain, and hastens the healing process wonderfully.

INFLAMED EYES.

POND'S EXTRACT IS

"A sovereign remedy for Inflamed Sore Eyes."

Dr. A. E. Sumner reports one hundred and thirty-three cases (out of 138), of Egyptian Ophthalmia, (Sore Eyes), in St. Peter's Hospital, being cured by POND'S EXTRACT. "This Extract was diluted one-half with water, and a cloth wet with it bound over the eyes."

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TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Jamsetjee-bunder, Colaba, on account of the underwriters the undermentioned bales of cotton saved from the boat that sank in the Bombay harbour on the night of the 31st ultimo.

Lyon } 100 full-pressed bales Oomravutee cotton.
J. E. T } 352

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-liner, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., belonging to the officers' Mess, 7th Regiment, N. I., and to a gentleman, the same comprises rich star cut-glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated curry-dishes, vegetable dishes, ice-pitcher, cruet pickle and liquor frames, tea-service, bread-basket, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery and handsome french-polished furniture comprising a set of teak-wood tables in 4 pieces for 12 persons, drawing-room pier side and washhand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room easy, folding low and mallet and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, side-board, dumbwaiter, teapoys, toilet and hatstands, iron and wooden bedsteads, camp-cots, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, almyra with mirror, dressing glasses, kerosine-oil table lamps, Brussels and Cambay carpets, writing-tables, screens, table ornaments, flower cases, bath dispense and cook-room furniture, utensils, tent, &c.

Property on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th April, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COCHINEAL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Forbes-street, Fort, in the godowns of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., on account of the concerned.

126—O M Bombay 1-12—12 cases each 350 lbs. black cochineal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th April next, at 2-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

96 medium size real pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY the 8th April next, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, for the benefit of whom it may concern—

ex "Montgomery Station."

A box of native pottery.

Also on account of the concerned—

1 single barrelled B. L. Express Rifle 450 bore, by "Soper," fitted in case with re-capping and loading apparatus and 400 empty brass cartridges.

1 single barrelled muzzle loading rifle in case complete.

As per Rules.

1 handsome English-built 4-seated open carriage in excellent order.

1 strong office shigram with grey Arab horse and set of harness.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-2, quiet, goes in double and single harness.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MACHINERY, IRON GIRDERS, &c., AT COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1882, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Branch of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on account of the underwriters, the damaged iron girders, machinery, &c., of the Mill burnt by fire, consisting of card-room machinery, throstle frames, roving frames, winding and warping frames, mules, and reels, and all other sundry damaged iron.

Terms Cash before delivery. A deposit of 25 per sent, will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to remove the machinery within 6 weeks from the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th April, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, 168, Lands End Road, Mazbar Hill, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, the first-rate double-barrel breach-loading J. Fire rifle and gun in case, complete by "Wright," a firstrate five-chamber revolver by "Colt," rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, a large durbar tent, handsome double and single hanging kerosine lamps, and a handsome English-built four-seated barouche by "Silk and Sons," and a handsome fast trotting chesnut Australian horse, set of English brass and plated mounted double harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles with bridle complete, &c., &c., the property of the Hon. L. it. Ashburner, C.S.I.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

PERIODICAL AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Glenroy and Co. to sell by Public Auction at their premises in No. 11, Hummum-street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Thorpe and Co., on MONDAY, the 17th, and WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, at 1 p.m. each day, on account of the consignees—

A large and splendid assortment of China and Japanese curiosities suitable for presentation to friends and relatives at home.

Catalogues will be published, and the above will be on view 6 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 20th April next, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semigrand pianoforte by Broadwood & Sons, in excellent order, a first-rate mahogany slate miniature bagatelle table, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome four seated open carriage, a chesnut Arab horse, set of brass-mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of N. Richardson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 5 P. M. on the same day.

On THURSDAY, the 27th, and FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich engraved glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billard table with lamp, cues, balls, &c., by Deschamps and Co., first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built barouche in good order by "Lewis, of Salisbury," a handsome English-built glass-fronted miniature Brougham by "Thoen," a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, another pair of handsome grey Arab horses, sets of plated mounted double and single harness, &c., &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble Sir Michael R. Westropp, Kt.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th April, 1882.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, CHAINMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in open face, hunting and half-hunting white metal cases, at Rs. 25, 30, 35. Need no further recommendation. Will invariably give the utmost satisfaction in every respect. Guarantee two years. None are genuine unless stamped with our mark.
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CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, at Rs. 25, 26 and 27, always in stock. These Watches have been sold by us for the last fifteen years, improving steadily in quality, and are now an article unapproached for the price. Guarantee one year.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES of same description and quality as above, but in extra strong and heavy fine silver cases, beautifully finished. In hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 35.
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CALENDAR WATCHES.—We beg to bring to the notice of intending buyers these really useful Watches. In size of an ordinary Watch they show, besides the time as usual, on two separate small dials, the dates of the month and the week-days. Guaranteed to be fully reliable. In open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, for Rs. 40.
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MADRAS TIME WATCHES.—These Watches are of exactly the same description as above, with the only difference that instead of the small dial indicating the week-days there is another Watch dial on which a pair of small hands indicate the Railway or Madras-time.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

RAILWAY WATCHES.—The point in view in the manufacture of these celebrated Watches is to secure solidity, durability and good time-keeping. That they have gained that point thousands will certify. The Watches are in stock as under :—

In white metal cases with key, Rs. 40, extra large Rs. 60.
In pure silver " " 60
In white metal " key-less " 40, superior Rs. 50.
In pure silver " " 70
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

MODEL WATCHES for India are undoubtedly our well-known Silver Lever Watches, at Rs. 50 and Rs. 75, and gold Watches at Rs. 150 and Rs. 200. They are fitted with all the latest improvements to insure the steady working of the watch in a hot climate.
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KEYLESS WATCHES.—The following Keyless Watches can be confidently recommended to intending buyers as thoroughly reliable with regard to keeping time, strong in construction and neat in appearance.

In Silver open face cases ..... Rs. 40, 50, 80, 110
Do. hunting cases ..... " 45, 80, 110
Do. half hunting cases ..... " 50, 60, 80, 110
In Gold hunting & half-hunting cases .. 150, 200, 250, 300.
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CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.—Our Chronograph Watches, with Watch-dial in front and Chronograph-dial on back, which have been so highly spoken of since their introduction on all the race-courses of India, are always in Stock in

Metal Cases at ..... Rs. 60
Silver " ..... " 70
Gold " 150
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PERPETUAL WATCHES.—A few specimen in Silver cases just received. These Watches need no further winding if wound up once, provided they are carried in the pocket for a few hours a day. Price Rs. 60. Guarantee correct.
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PEDOMETERS COMBINED, with a Watch. Those watches, besides giving the time as usual, are provided with two small dials indicating the number of miles and fractions of a mile the bearer has been walking. Price Rs. 60. Guarantee correct.
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LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S Gold Watches. An unequaled assortment to choose from, at prices from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500.
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CHRONOMETERS and other Precision Watches in gold cases, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.
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COMPLICATED WATCHES in Gold and Silver cases, such as quarter repeaters, 5 minute repeaters, minute repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar watches, second independent watches, &c., &c. A large stock always on hand varying in prices from Rs. 300 to Rs. 3,000.
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OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the Great Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE.
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

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FOR SALE, with the Undersigned, the celebrated XERES SHERRIES from Messrs. WISDOM & WARTER, the well-known Almacenistas or those who press the grapes and rear the Vine.

Dry Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Manzanilla ..... 21 "
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All the above are in excellent condition. Any vine not approved of, will be received back. Retailed by Messrs. Morcsas & Co., Medows-street. Sample bottles at wholesale prices.

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Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... " 3 4 " " 7 doz.

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REDUCED PRICE LIST of WINES and SPIRITS for SALE at the godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

From Messrs. Deutz & Geldermann, Ay en Champagne.

	Per dozen Quts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 35 0	" 37 0
Gold lack, extra dry	" 40 0	" 42 0

CLARET.

From Messrs. Münzer & Spann, Bordeaux.

Médoc	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 8
St. Estèphe	" 12 0	" 14 0
Haut Canon	" 13 8	" 15 0
Margaux	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Larose	" 25 0	" 27 8
Do. Mouton Rothschild	" 35 0	..

From Tischler & Co., Bordeaux.

Claret No. 1	Rs. 15 0	..
" No. 2	" 17 8	..
" No. 3	" 20 0	..

HOCK.

From Otto Prumm, Mainz.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 16 0
Moselblümchen	" 15 0	" 18 0
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Hochheimer	" 19 0	" 22 0
Liebfraumilch	" 15 0	" 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 22 0	" 25 0
Josephshöfer	" 27 8	" 30 8
Rüdesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 31 8	" 34 8
Steinberger	" 31 8	" 34 8
Scharzhofberger	" 39 8	" 43 8
Johannisberger	" 40 0	" 43 0

WHITE WINE.

From Messrs. Münzer & Spann, Bordeaux.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 23 0

GERMAN BEER.

Pilsener	Rs. 5 12	7 0
St. Paull	" 6 4	8 0

BRANDY.

From Messrs. Münzer & Spann, Cognac.

Cognac Fine Champagne, red bars.	Rs. 23 0	..
" " " gold "	" 28 0	..

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Holyrood	Rs. 18 0	..
Clan Blend	" 19 0	..
Bou Accord	" 20 0	..

FINE OLD IRISH WHISKY.

Excelsior, 11 years' old	Rs. 25 0	..

TERMS—NET CASH.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.

Bombay, 15th March, 1882

NOTICES.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A NEW Mail Phæton with head, double folding sliding steps, and Ladies raised back rest complete, built by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

This is a very neat and stylish carriage.

A new miniature circular-fronted Brougham.

A new Victoria Phæton, with moveable box.

A Brougham Landaulette.

These are built at the Royal Carriage Gallery, and they are roomy, fashionable, and light.

A selection of Japanese bronze vases, jars, plates, coffee cups, &c., &c., just unpacked.

Information regarding selling and buying carriages and horses can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
NICE, CHEAP AND DURABLE.

	Rs. as.
Bicycle Bells, Nickel	0 12
Do. Head Lamps	4 0
Champagne Nippers, Nickel ...	1 8
Door Springs	1 0
Corkscrews ... from annas 12 to	1 8
Garden Syringes, Brass, Rose and Jet ...	4 0
Letter Locks ... from Re. 1 to	2 0
Patent Pad-locks, Nickel Plated ...	4 0
Pencils, Copying Ink	1 0
Picture Wire	0 6
Railway Key, Key-ring and Corkscrew ...	1 0
Tooth-picks, perfumed in boxes	0 2
Fifteen Puzzles	0 12
Whistles ... ... from annas 8 to	1 8
Wire Sponge Baskets	0 8
Watch-keys, adjustable	1 0
Folding Tables ... ... from Rs. 6 to	12 0
Novelty Tools	0 12
Bottle Locks, Nickel	4 8
&c., &c., &c.	

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23 ; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOLD-ALLS.

FOR USING WHEN TRAVELLING BY
RAIL OR STEAMER.

THESE useful articles are capable of holding RUGS, REZAIS, PILLOWS, CLOTHING, &c. They are thoroughly WATERPROOF, and made outside of STOUT TANNED CANVAS with strong LEATHER STRAPS to fasten round. Constant travellers should not be without one of these useful companions.

Price, Rs. 22.

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING
		and SIMLA,	

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

IRON-FRAME PIANOS.
AMERICAN ORGANS.
HARMONIUMS.
PIANOS SOLD ON THE HIRE PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Terms and illustrated price lists free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
FOUNDED IN 1815.

Our Wine List is too long and comprises too many descriptions for an advertisement. Write for particulars to either of our Houses.

Prices are consistent with good quality. We are not general, but exclusively, Wine Merchants. Terms, both Cash and Credit.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

CLEARING SALE. GREAT REDUCTIONS
Fancy Colored Linen, Drill Suits, Cool and Comfortable Wear for
Coming Hot Season, Rs. 12 to 14.
TWEEDS, TWEEDS, TWEEDS.

Thin Tweed Coats and Trousers, Double or Single Breasted	...	Rs. 16 to 20
Scotch Tweed do. do.	... ...	" 25 to 30
Fine West Tweeds, Warranted to fit...	... ...	" 33 to 37
Fine Blue Serge Coats and Trousers ...	... ...	" 25 to 28

HATS AND HELMETS FROM Re. 1 AND UPWARDS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND NECKTIES AT HALF COST PRICE.

ALLANS,
5, HUMMUM-STREET.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay ; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH
OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

	Rs.
Black Satin or Silk Costumes	...from 75 Net.
Black Lace, Hat to match, beautifully trimmed ...	... " 18 Net.
Serge, Tweed, or Homespun Costume with Toque to match ...	... " 30
Cambric Costumes " " " ...	... " 20
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gowns (lined with flannel) ...	... " 18
Warm Oxford Jackets...	... " 15
Long Sealskin Jackets	... " 75
Travelling Hat (to match)	... " 7
Warm Ulsters	... " 15
Newmarket Ulsters (superior)	... " 25
Flemish Linen Dust Coats	... " 8
Dark Cambric Petticoats	... " 5
Warm Petticoats	... " 8

Complete outfits for Ladies and Children always in stock.

JUST RECEIVED.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
New Stock of Paris Hats and Bonnets, latest fashions.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Satin Shoes in all colors, very handsome embroidered fronts.

RAMPART-ROW & CHURCH-GATE-SRETET, BOMBAY.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY
STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle Street, Liverpool, England.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB-ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR. TRANS PARENT SOAP.

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
4, Old Bond Street, London.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	F